

HANKS OR HAWKS

DRAWER 1A

HANKS FAMILIES - NOT LOCATED

71,2009.085.05573



# Hanks Family

## Hanks and Hawks Variants

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Hanks or Hanks  
quidley p. 172.

I told you John that I know what made  
Uncle Abe so sad. Abe and always thinking of something  
so far away. He said on one occasion Abe and himself  
were strolling through the woods, when suddenly Mr. Lincoln  
became abstracted and remained silent so long that he half  
jocularly said, "What's up, Uncle Abe, are ye sad 'cause  
Ann Rutledge died?" Uncle Abe shook his head and said,  
"It isn't that John. It isn't that." Then he got joyful still  
again and I asked him if I could help him out  
of his trouble. He said, "I wish I did, you can't John".  
After waiting a few moments, longer he kindly looked  
around and then in a low tone, almost a whisper said  
"I can't bear to think I don't know who grand father was."  
Well, I now, I really thought he had gone crazy. But I said to  
him "rather just like" "Why - what's the matter with ye Uncle Abe."  
I have heard you and grandmamma many a time talking  
about yere grand father. What was killed by the Indians." Uncle  
Abe looked at me John like and said, "I don't mean him I mean  
my mother's father's (not at bother of ye say) "This statement was corroborated  
by Dennis Hanks, upon whom I made a second brief call."\*)

I said why don't you ask Uncle Dennis about it? He said to know.  
Abe said he had and that Uncle Dennis told him that his  
mother's name was Hawks and not Hanks, and that the  
name got changed after they came to Kentucky.\*

Uncle Abe couldn't stop talking about his grandfather  
that he didn't know and looking at me kindly said like he  
said "I hope you won't feel bad, John, but I can't help but think that  
I am not just like the rest of the relatives, and I firmly believe  
that my grand father was a cultured gentleman from Virginia".

quidley page 172

In conversation with John Hall 1891.

7 "The Hawks" - by W. E. Barton.

Pub. Jan. 1928.

Vol ~~1~~ ~~XX~~ No 4 - of = Journal of  
Illinois State Hist. Society.

cheap insert.



### THE HANKSES

BY REV. WILLIAM E. BARTON, D. D., Litt. D.

We were traveling through Kentucky, my friend, Hon. William H. Townsend and I, looking up material relating to Abraham Lincoln. It was one of our many pilgrimages together. He sat at the wheel of the automobile and I was beside him with a road-map spread out on my knee. We stopped to inquire the way at a wayside garage. "Yes, I'll tell you how to get there," said the tall proprietor. "First, throw away your map."

He then directed us to go on to the first fork in the road and take the right, and then to the third fork beyond and take the left, and to follow the ridge till we descended and crossed the stream and turn right, and so on. His directions proved reliable, but nothing that he told us was so valuable as his first sentence, "Throw away your map."

I am about to give some account of Abraham Lincoln's maternal ancestors, and the most important thing I have to say is to throw away all books relating to this subject between 1899 and 1925. There lies a quarter century of error. The most of the people who wrote about Nancy Hanks' parentage in that period did so in good faith, and some of the books are valuable in other particulars, but in this one respect the light that is in them is darkness.

Anyone who will read either of the two short autobiographies of Abraham Lincoln, that prepared for Jesse W. Fell in 1859, or that for John Locke Scripps, which became the basis of all authorized campaign biographies of 1860 and 1864, will be impressed with the disparity in bulk and detail of Lincoln's own account of his father's family contrasted with that of his mother. No one can honestly doubt that his reticence concerning the Hanks line was intentional. He had to explain this to Scripps:

"He communicated some facts to me concerning his ancestry, which he did not wish to have published then," said Scripps, "and which I have never spoken of or alluded to since."

There can be no reasonable doubt that these facts were in substance the same that Lincoln gave to his law-partner and subsequent biographer, William H. Herndon, and by printing which Herndon raised a storm. In a word, the fact about which Lincoln was sensitive was that illegitimacy was not unknown in the Hanks family, and that his own mother, Nancy Hanks, herself virtuously and honorably married to his father, was the illegitimate child of Lucy Hanks, who subsequently married Henry Sparrow.

This situation had been accepted by Nicolay and Hay, and it passed under the blue pencil of Robert T. Lincoln without change. It was stated, by Nicolay and Hay conservatively, even vaguely, but it was there, honestly though diplomatically told. Those authors have rendered no service to the cause of truth or to the family line of Lincoln who have denied this, and have set up in place of this not very pleasant fact a genealogy, parts of which were deliberately invented, and innocently copied and broadcast.

It has been necessary for me to tell the truth about this, and the present article is not written to tell it again. I am seeking to give an authentic account, in some respects more full than that given in my *Life of Lincoln*, of the Hanks family in Virginia.

It was through no plan or desire of my own that I have become an authority on the genealogy of the Hanks family. When I began publishing books about Abraham Lincoln I supposed that his ancestry on both sides had been investigated by experts whose results I was more than willing to accept without more labor than should be necessary to afford me an honest judgment that these writers had done their work well and were to be depended upon. I had other and very definite plans, and am still at work upon them. But I found that, while researches into the paternal line of Lincoln's descent were fairly well performed, all that had been done to clarify the maternal line was much worse than worthless.

Furthermore, not many Lincoln authors have any idea of the means that would be necessary to begin to investigate the Hanks line. When my *Life of Abraham Lincoln* appeared in 1925, my honored and beloved friend, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, honored the book by a long and, in the main, commendatory review. With regard to what I said concerning the Hanks line she was more open-minded than most critics would have been whose opinions and published judgments were so flatly contradicted. I do not have her review before me, but she said in substance, and almost verbatim:

"Dr. Barton may be right, but there still are gaps. What now is needed is that a skilled genealogist shall take this material, and go over the whole problem, decipher the inscriptions on old tombstones, compare records in old family Bibles, and give us a complete Hanks genealogy."

That genealogist is in heaven if he is anywhere. When he comes and sets about this task, what will he do when he has wandered through one hundred and fifty years of Hanks burying-grounds and has not found one single stone with the Hanks name upon it? The Hankses, and their neighbors for the most part, in Virginia and Kentucky, were content with a simple rough stone at the head of the grave, and sometimes another at the foot. And what shall he do when he sets out to collect family Bibles, and goes for two hundred years, and cannot find that any Virginia or Kentucky Hanks owned one? Former authors not only have not investigated; they lacked knowledge as to how investigation would need to begin. The wonder is, not that there are some gaps in my genealogy (they are now very few) but that there is anything else than gaps.

For two hundred and seventy-five years the Hankses have been in America, and the first two hundred years leaves us no dotted "i" or crossed "t" written by the hand of a Hanks, in line of Lincoln's descent.

He who seeks a place of beginning in the published compilations of Virginia records meets with repeated dis-

Miss Tarbell  
still thinks  
so. No  
genealogical  
work has  
been done  
tho. much  
research has  
been done

no stones  
needed

2.

2.

appointment. The index of Swem's two-volume *Bibliography of Virginia* does not contain the name of Hanks. One searches for it in vain in Boogher's *Gleanings from Virginia History*. It is not found in Stanard's *Some Emigrants to Virginia* or in *Prominent Virginia Families* by Louise Pecquet du Bellet. William Armstrong's *Virginia Colonial Militia* with its lists of commissions and land grants through the Colonial period has no name of Hanks.

Even the Revolutionary War yields surprisingly little data of the then rather large family of Hanks. In Virginia's own records, as shown in the first volume of her published lists of Revolutionary soldiers, the name of Hanks does not appear. Three names of those who served brief periods of enlistment in the militia are to be found in the second and supplementary volume, mostly from data discovered in Washington. None of this material appears to have any bearing on our quest for the origin of the Hanks family and the ancestry of Lincoln.

Furthermore, there is a strange paucity of public records. Many of the ordinary sources fail. No name of Hanks has been found as an officer in the militia of Colonial Virginia. There were wars that called out nearly all able-bodied men, and of some of these we have muster rolls. No Hanks has been found among them. Land was freely bestowed upon soldiers who served in the Indian wars, in the French War, in Bacon's Rebellion, in the Revolution. No Hanks has been found in Virginia among the men thus rewarded. Long lists have been compiled of Colonial officials, but no Hanks has been found holding office large or small, except as road commissioner. The name Hanks is not in the two recent volumes of Burgess—*Virginia Soldiers of 1776*. Parish registers have been preserved from the beginnings of many Virginia parishes; scores of these have been searched, including all of which there seemed reason to expect results, and the gleanings have been small in proportion to the labor expended.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that we have not discovered everything; it is surprising that we have

Do not search  
printed  
records  
Look at  
Virginia

many original  
records are  
now missing  
however

found anything. Nothing that I have found had been discovered by my predecessors. Furthermore, in this field it is not possible for the present author to give credit for assistance to those who have previously attempted this same task. Uncharitable as it may seem, it must be affirmed that practically all of those who have attempted to lessen our ignorance concerning the Hanks family have tended rather to increase it. Those who have written with the most of confidence in the rectitude of their own conclusions have been blind leaders of the blind. We should have been wiser if they all had held their peace. In general it is not only an obligation but a joy to acknowledge the assistance of those who have gone before an author in pursuit of knowledge in the same field. But so far as receiving help from my predecessors in tracing the origin of the Hanks family is concerned, I have been assisted only by those who have pretended to no knowledge whatever. Those who professed to know, and whom for a time I followed, led me far astray, and measurably increased the difficulty, already great. I might have learned the truth years earlier if I had not had assistance.

While Abraham Lincoln was deeply interested in attempts to trace his paternal line, he made no recorded effort to follow the "family by the name of Hanks" further back than his own mother, and he lent no assistance to any person making the attempt.

Even this is not a full statement of the difficulties. The Hanks family tradition would have been at best an uncertain source of knowledge, but it was hopelessly corrupted by those who, a quarter century ago, infused into the family tradition a story so pleasant that the Hankses who knew of it gladly accepted it and did their best to incorporate it into their own. The palimpsest of the Hanks story as now told is a curious muddle, but there are those who would gladly hold to it. For instance, my dear friend and colleague, Miss Tarbell, attempts in one place to refute my documentary evidence by relating how, in 1891, the Hanks

How does  
he know?

family in the vicinity of Quincy, Illinois, remembered and told an investigator, or rather a suggestor, (not Miss Tarbell) that when Lincoln used to practice law in Quincy he invariably stayed with his Hanks relatives, and called one of them "Uncle Joe." Well, he was Lincoln's great-uncle, and Lincoln probably would have called him "Uncle Joe" if he had visited him. But Lincoln, on July 21, 1860, declared in a letter that he never had been in Quincy but twice in his life, and on both occasions was there making political speeches. One of his debates with Douglas was held in Quincy in 1858, and he certainly had no time for visiting the Hankses then, and the other time was in 1854, and he stayed at the Quincy House and left before daylight next morning. We simply cannot trust the Hanks tradition where it has been tampered with by authors who wanted to prove a point of their own, and assisted the Hankses to furnish them the material they wished. The supply of myth has been equal to the demand.

Now, in view of all this, where will this heaven-sent genealogist begin? And how much will he learn?

I am prepared for the criticisms of those who, reading these pages, may say, "Dr. Barton has indeed made diligent and successful search, but there still are gaps. We must wait for further and more thorough investigation."

My answer is that there will never be another investigation as thorough as mine has been, and that this is the only thorough investigation that any one has ever made. And I am practically at an end. There may be discovered and I hope will be, some old documents in unindexed piles in unexpected places; but my search has covered all the probable sources of knowledge. Some one seeking documents for other purposes may discover something that will yield incidental light on this subject. But no one has given, and no one will give, to this inquiry toil such as I have given; and while my discovered results will be supplemented and possibly in details corrected, this article gives the correct basis for whatever knowledge we are yet to gain of President Lincoln's Hanks ancestry.

Begin on  
Records

He missed  
some items!!

What  
Egotism!

In my *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, published in the spring of 1925, I have said that the first American Hanks of whom we have certain knowledge was Thomas Hanks, who came over in 1654 as an indentured servant of Mr. Thomas Fowke of Westmoreland. I was then in error, as many others have been, in assuming that the person who filed the "head-rights" certificate of an immigrant was the immigrant's master. That was the normal and frequent usage. Each person who brought into the colony an immigrant, male or female, received a certificate entitling him, the importer, not the immigrant, to fifty acres of land. I have learned later that these "head-rights" certificates became a kind of circulating medium, and were traded about, sometimes for years, as after the Revolution warrants for soldier's land grants were bartered. The fact that John Doe filed claim for land on the head-rights of Richard Roe does not prove, though in the absence of opposing evidence it may be presumed to imply, that Richard Roe was the servant of John Doe.

Thomas Fowke, as I now know, was a lawyer and merchant, who with his brother Gilbert, bought up a good many of these certificates. We do not know how many years Thomas Hanks' certificate had been in circulation or who brought him over. What we do know is, that when Thomas Fowke traded in this certificate, on June 10, 1654, he had twenty-six others that he may have been presumed to have been some time in accumulating, and he secured patent on a very large tract of land.

This does not prove that Thomas Hanks had not originally come over as the servant of Thomas Fowke, but there can hardly be said to be a presumption that he had done so, when we know that Thomas Fowke was in the business of buying up these certificates.

One thing we now know, which is that more than a year before Thomas Fowke was filing Thomas Hanks' head-rights, that man himself was taking up land on the head-rights of a male and a female immigrant. Where a man

Barton  
begins to  
be informed

filed only one or two head-rights, he usually filed those of his own servants, buying both the service and the head-rights from some ship captain or other importer of labor. We shall say more of him.

It will be profitable to consider for a moment the use of the term "servant" as it was employed in Virginia and elsewhere in the colonies; it had great elasticity. It applied to all who bound themselves or were bound by law under provisions of agreement embodied in a legal document, or, in the absence of any such agreement were bound according to the usual custom of the country. The term "servant" was applied to all apprentices as well as to agricultural and domestic laborers.

A large body of white servants in Virginia were free persons who wished to go to the colony to better their condition and were too poor to pay the charges of their transportation. They voluntarily entered into contract with any man who would assume their charges for such a term of years as would repay the outlay, placing themselves for this limited period at the disposal of the master for any reasonable service. The contract was made in Great Britain with agents for the shipment of colonists but more frequently with shipmasters who traded in Virginia and disposed of the servant on his arrival as they saw fit.

Indentured servants in Virginia were of widely varying kinds:

1. Servants, agricultural and domestic such as had served the household in England and still were needed.
2. Men especially secured for the heavy work of clearing the forests, hired under a contract for a period of years.
3. Apprentices, clerks, etc., of higher grade than domestics and farm laborers who soon became land-owners in their own right.
4. Younger sons and adventurous spirits with little money but ambitious, some of whom made good, others not.
5. Political prisoners, royalists, paupers and vagrants.

6. Criminals and dissolute persons who "left their country for their country's good." During the period, 1653-1661, convicts were sent over in considerable numbers.

Head-rights under the Virginia land system were not, as I once thought, the right of the actual immigrant to land to become his on the completion of his period of service. The certificate, good for fifty acres, was not the property of the immigrant but of the person importing him. A proprietor bringing over household and servants could claim head-rights for himself, his wife and children, and each of his servants, male and female. Ship captains entered claim for their entire list except as otherwise and previously entered. A case is cited to me by William G. Stanard of a man in relatively inferior circumstances claiming and receiving land on two men many years deceased and in social and financial conditions quite superior to his own. While usually the man who owned the head-right for importing another stood in a higher social and financial position, this was by no means invariably the case. A group of young loyalists deported with little intent of tilling the soil might utterly disregard the head-rights accruing on account of them--and so might the wealthy friend who paid their passage.

It is charged that clerks in the land-office, when properly fed, looked down the list and would discover what head-rights were abandoned and not likely to be claimed, and issue certificates, which those same clerks would immediately honor for land to be owned by a purchaser who had never seen the persons in whose name he claimed land.

Mr. Stanard says:—"All that one is certain about in finding that John Doe claims land by virtue of having imported Richard Roe is that Richard Roe had come to Virginia before that date and that John Doe was here at that date."

We do not know, therefore, in what capacity Thomas Hanks crossed the ocean. The captain of the ship that

1. This list is given by Mr. Stanard in the Virginia Magazine of History vol. 5, pages 158 and following. The persons tithable under each name consisted of the head of the family, his wife and adult servants.

*He has made  
no real  
investigation  
Proof of each  
ship's record*

brought him may have sold his head-right several years before Thomas Fowke, merchant, used it toward his own large land purchase in 1654. But what we do know is that Hanks was established, and buying land on his own account, fifteen months before Fowke turned in the Hanks certificate.

Thomas Hanks had been in Virginia long enough to work out his period of servitude and to obtain money or tobacco enough to buy two head-right certificates, and very likely the service of the people for whose transportation they were issued, by February 16, 1653. His land was in Gloucester county, a new county formed from Northumberland and York in 1651. This land was shunted back and forth into and out of other counties. Old Rappahannock County was formed from Lancaster in 1653, and in 1692 Richmond County, formed from Old Rappahannock, was on both sides of the Rappahannock River and included the home of Thomas Hanks. We therefore have to search for records in Lancaster, Richmond, Old Rappahannock and Gloucester Counties, as well as in New Kent, for the Hanks land came to extend into that. And we must search the land records in the Capitol building in Richmond, the vast collection of manuscripts in the State Archives, and the collections in the Virginia Historical Society. All of which and much more, we have done, and also the county and state records in Kentucky, the census returns for 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820, and much beside.

*They have  
them really  
compared  
by a good  
genealogist*

The first list of Lancaster County "tithables" was made up in 1653, and is defective. The next was made up on February 6, 1654<sup>1</sup>. The section which interests us consists of names of residents all in this general neighborhood so far as Mr. W. G. Stanard's painstaking researches enable us to locate them. This is the list; "Mr. Thomas Bryce to collect these: himself 9; Thomas Hardy 1; Captain Hacke 2; Thomas Powell 2; Walter Dickinson 6; Mr. Edwards 4; Thomas Hopkins 4; Thomas Roots 1; Dominie 4; Widow Grimes 4; Edward Dudley 1; John Merriman 2; William

1. See note on Page 507.

Meeshan 6; Mr. Hanks; Mr. Reach 3; John Paine 7." The interesting name, of course, is that of Mr. Hanks. It was Thomas. The number of members of his household unfortunately cannot now be deciphered, but apparently there were others than himself. The title Mister as applied in early Virginia usage was flexible, but still implied a certain degree of dignity.

Between 1653 and 1674 Thomas Hanks, Hancks, or Hanks, obtained six patents covering more than 2000 acres. These are the patents:

1. To Thomas Hancks 100 acres in Gloucester County, February 16, 1653.

2-3. Thomas Hancks two patents both dated April 8, 1663; one for 527 acres and the other for 530 acres, both in New Kent County.

4. Three hundred acres on Pianketank Swamp, October 8, 1667.

5. Two hundred and sixty four acres in Gloucester and New Kent Counties, October 23, 1673.

6. A large tract from its description but whose exact acreage I do not find on record, April 8, 1674, adjoining a former patent of the said Hanks and also adjoining "the land whereon he now liveth." Apparently this tract connected two of his earlier patents.

This land lay in the borders of New Kent and Gloucester counties, on both sides of the Pianketank, and had a considerable frontage on the south shore of the Rappahannock.

Furthermore, as early as 1655 he was leasing improved or partially improved land and paying for it in cash or tobacco. In that year, on January 12, he leased from Abraham Moone, for a period of three years, an improved plantation, with houses, servants and livestock, and paid for three years in advance.

We find one or two other records of him. The earliest is September 27, 1653, when he was witness to the will of Robert Mascall, and signed his name without making his mark. He received a small bequest from this neighbor, "one marked young sow, on both the ears with the swallow-

*Whenever  
Mr. Barton  
wishes to prove  
his point the  
records are  
defective*

fork." The gift of a young sow may not have been so small a matter then. But the value of the gift is not important.

Even in 1653 Thomas Hanks had been on his plantation long enough to have one of its boundaries known as "Hanks Branch." And he was there in 1674, twenty-one years later. His plantation had been moved more or less from one county to another, but he had been there all that time, enlarging his borders, and buying and renting tracts of land in addition.

From here on there ought to be plain sailing. We should find in Gloucester and New Kent Counties how he disposed of his lands, when he died, and who were his heirs when his estate was settled.

And here is where I acknowledge and proclaim my one solitary gap in the American line. By a series of courthouse fires and the vicissitudes of the Civil War, there is not a cinder left of the records of those two counties prior to 1865. And the most diligent search of the archives of the State Capitol affords us no assistance.

But it does not appear to be a very bad gap. It is less than five years in length. The last recorded land purchase of Thomas Hanks was April 8, 1674; in or about June, 1678, one William Hanks, a carpenter, married a woman whose last name we do not know but whose first name was Sarah, and moved across the Rappahannock from the vicinity of the plantation of Thomas Hanks, and bought land on the Indian Town Branch, called by some Dumb Man's Branch, in North Farnham Parish in Richmond County. If William Hanks was a son of Thomas Hanks and had moved from the plantation of his father, he had not traveled many miles. From any tree on Indian Town Branch, tall enough to lift him to where he could have seen across the river he could have seen the land of Thomas Hanks. William Hanks bought other land, several tracts of it. He appears to have had money or tobacco with which to pay for it, for receipt of consideration is acknowledged. He and his children and his grand-children lived and died in North Farnham parish,

See Hanks  
Branch in  
Patuxet Region  
Maryland

What proof  
that Thomas  
had a son  
William?

Where?

I found no  
Proof of any  
connection between  
William & Richmond Co., Va.

and there are no breaks in the line from him to Abraham Lincoln.

*Proof!* I judge that William Hanks, Sr., was the son, and probably the only son, of Thomas Hanks. This is my one conjecture. I assume that Thomas Hanks, if he came over as a servant, must have been in Virginia as early as 1643 or 1645. But the records of Thomas Hanks beyond 1674 went up in the smoke of the Civil War.

Thomas Hanks bought his last recorded farm, and twenty-six years after he bought his first, we find William and Sarah Hanks presenting for baptism in the North Farnham Church in Richmond County, formerly a part of Lancaster, their son William Hanks, Jr. The boy was born February 7, and the baptism was recorded February 14, 1679. William Hanks, Sr. had not come over as an immigrant, at least there is no record of his having come. Apparently he had been born there. There was not time for an intermediate generation.

In my *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, I stated that Sarah, wife of William, was a widow, whose previous husband was Richard White, and that she had a son Richard. This was a mistake. Her first husband, William Hanks, Sr., died in 1704, and she immediately married her second husband within a few weeks or even days of her first husband's decease, and he appeared as administrator, or as one of the heirs-at-law, in right of his wife. This I discover occurred rather frequently. This very thing happened in the case of Abraham Moone, whom I have mentioned. I thought for a time that John Curtis, who appears as administrator of Moone's estate, was Mrs. Moone's son, by a previous marriage; but she married in time for her second husband to administer her first husband's estate and claim her rights under the law. This was the case with Mrs. William Hanks.

This part of the story I give very briefly, for this I told before, and I have not only confirmed and amplified it, but I now have an amazing volume of documentary matter attesting all these generations. The only gap is the four or five years between Thomas Hanks and the older William,

*No proof*

*Found by  
Mr. Delaney  
of Richmond  
Co. Va.*

and that has been so narrowed and so circumscribed by the conditions discovered that it can hardly be called, a gap. But certainly there is no gap from the older William Hanks on. He, married about 1678, was just about as old as a son of Thomas Hanks should have been if Thomas Hanks was in a position of economic independence and at liberty to marry in 1653. And William had a father, who was almost certainly in Virginia, and the two lived in the same general locality. — ?

The eldest son of William and Sarah Hanks, William Hanks, Jr., married Hester Mills July, 1711. They had seven children. William and Sarah had two other sons, Luke, some of whose descendants are still in Richmond and Lancaster counties, and John.

John Hanks, youngest son of William and Sarah, married about June 1714. His wife's name was Katherine. She survived her husband and died, apparently in January 1779.

Her second son Joseph was appointed, February 1, administrator of her rather well appointed estate. This son Joseph we shall hear more about.

For three generations the Hankses lived near their original home. Their marriages were among rather good families. When Katherine's husband died, leaving her with young sons, the county court instituted an inquiry whether the church wardens should not bind out her sons. Apparently she assured them that she could care for them and did so. She appears to have been a woman of courage and ability.

But in all this time, and for yet longer time, there is no Hanks signature except that of Thomas Hanks to a will which he witnessed. If the Hankses kept any records none have been found. The break-up came when Katherine Hanks died and her estate was divided.

Joseph Hanks, second son of John and Katherine Hanks, was baptized in the North Farnham Parish church December 20, 1725. His wife's name was Ann. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Of only one of them

*The usual  
Procedure*

*no proof*

has the baptismal record been found, Elizabeth, born March 4, 1771. She it was who married Thomas Sparrow and became the foster mother of Nancy Hanks, mother of the President.

Final accounting in the estate of Katherine Hanks, deceased, was made in 1782. But before this Joseph had collected a portion of the money due him, and moved up the Potomac River to Patterson's creek, in Hampshire County. That county lies in what is now West Virginia, and the portion of the county in which the Hanks family resided is now Mineral County.

The census enumeration for 1782 found Joseph Hanks and family on Patterson's Creek, a family of eleven persons, all white. In the early spring of 1784, Joseph Hanks mortgaged his farm for a pittance to a thrifty Pennsylvania Dutch neighbor, and set out for Kentucky.

I have related in THE WOMEN LINCOLN LOVED the truth about Lucy Hanks and her daughter Nancy. It is not necessary to repeat it here. Neither do I wish to modify it. An attempt has been made to refute it by suggesting that Lucy Hanks was possibly not the daughter but the daughter-in-law of Joseph Hanks. The attempt is fatuous and futile. What it proves is that if Joseph Hanks had had six sons instead of five, and if the imaginary son had married a non-existent woman whose name was Lucy, and if they had had a daughter Nancy, and if Nancy had grown up, and if the imaginary husband of Lucy and father of Nancy had died, and if Thomas Lincoln had married this Nancy Hanks instead of the Nancy Hanks he did marry, a number of events might have occurred otherwise than they did in fact occur.

But this I may add, that those do greatly err who suppose that illegitimacy was the rule in the early history of the Hanks family. I have found only one single case of illegitimacy before the Revolution, and that in a collateral branch. The Hanks family was not of the aristocracy, but it stood well. It had no criminal record whatever, and in

*Where does  
the first come  
from?*

*If this  
Joseph Hanks  
born 1725  
was the J. H.*

*of Kentucky  
he and his  
wife were  
old for the  
birth of  
Joseph in  
1780*

the sphere of morals it averaged with the better families. Nancy Hanks was married, June 12, 1806, to Thomas Lincoln. Their second child, Abraham Lincoln, was born February 12, 1809.

Abraham Lincoln was of the seventh generation of descendants of Samuel Lincoln, who came from Norfolk County, England in 1636 to Hingham, Massachusetts. And if William Hanks, Sr., was the son of Thomas, he was Abraham Lincoln of the seventh generation of Hankses in that country. No drop of French, Dutch, Irish, Scotch or Welsh blood, no strain of Quaker lineage, has been found on either side. On both sides Lincoln came from sturdy Anglo-Saxon stock.

And now I want to go still further back in this Hanks investigation, to the home of the Hanks family in England. I shall undertake nothing so hopeless as the discovery of any record of immigration of the original Hanks from England to Virginia; such a book as Hotten's *Lists*, in which, almost miraculously, we have the name of Samuel Lincoln, shows how exceptional must be the conditions that enable us to make a certain connection. But I am able to supply something of color for a background of the Hanks family in England.

The home of the Lincolns was in the very easternmost part of England. When the sun lights up Great Britain, the first object it can find is the tower of the old church at Great Yarmouth, and there are Lincoln records in that same old church, and in the churches in Hingham, Norwich, and Swanton-Morley. But the home of the Hankses was in the southern and western part of England. And your journey brings you to a place little known, and one which the railway reaches by a sort of a miracle of transportation, to little old Malmesbury in Wiltshire, of which you may not have read very much. And you shall find that as in the east the Lincolns have been in evidence since the days of the Domesday Book, so in the west the Hankses have a

This is  
truly amazing  
much about  
a Malmesbury  
known to  
the air but  
no proof of  
Hanks to American  
ever having lived  
there.

record something like a thousand years. If you are fortunate you may see that record.

To enter Malmesbury you must go down a hill and cross a bridge and then ascend a hill. The town lies between the branches of the Avon. These two streams honestly intended to meet above the town, but changed their minds and flowed around it and met below. It is almost an island, and has a considerable elevation. The railway comes in through a tunnel and across a bridge. The motor car goes over the hill and then across the bridge. And in due course, one is in Malmesbury. You may go to any one of several inns for your entertainment. The George, which is recommended by Baedeker, is only 800 years old. The Bell is older. The King's Arms, a vine-covered hostelry, has framed communications from Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George and other celebrities, saying they have found it comfortable. The Green Dragon and the White Lion are there also, and they are not new.

Malmesbury is the terminus and sole excuse of a branch line of railway, connecting it with Dauntsey, six and one half miles away. It is about two and one half miles from the Foss Way, that ancient road from Cornwall to Lincoln, dating from Roman days. Malmesbury was probably on the map, if there is a map, in the days of the Druids. It is twenty-two miles from Bath, with its famous waters, twenty-six from Bristol, forty-three from Salisbury and ninety-three from London. It is in a good agricultural district, which is by no means true of Stonehenge, its Druid neighbor. Its market days are events typical of rural England, and one does not see them in London.

The Market Cross is one of the most picturesque in England. It is very old, and was planned, so the record states, so that poor folk at market might find some shelter from rain. Rather inadequate shelter, but one cannot expect everything, and it is at least picturesque and historic. I have seen few English towns that have more of local and picturesque interest than this old country town of Malmes-

bury. It has had its modest meed of fame since the days of Britain's ancient history, and no small part of that history was written by William of Malmesbury.

It is a town of venerable traditions. These go back a matter of 1400 years. After the Romans left Britain, the kingdom of West Saxony or Wessex was formed. That was about 519 A. D., of fourteen centuries ago. In 687 the kingdom of Marcia came into being. Malmesbury was in Wessex, but on the borders of Marcia. Those little Saxon kingdoms were continually at war, and Malmesbury, which the Saxons called Ingelburn, was a military post of importance, for it was easily fortified and was on the border. About the middle of the seventh century a fort was established there and soon afterward Maeldulph, a learned monk, came from Ireland, then the home of piety and learning, and established a hermitage near. Following Maeldulph came Aldhelm, a distinguished pupil of Maeldulph's school, and his successor as head of the monastery. He was made Abbot in 675, and held his office for 30 years.

The monks were musical. People who came to Malmesbury had to ford a stream, and the monks placed themselves at the fords and sang the gospel story to travelers, some of whom heard as they crossed, and some sat down to rest and listen. From that time religion has had a seat at Malmesbury.

Music became a feature of life there. The first church organ in England was erected there and was played by Aldhelm. It is described as "a mighty instrument, of innumerable tones, blown with bellows, and enclosed in a gilded case." Two and a half centuries later a still more magnificent instrument was presented by Dunstan.

Learning had one of its earliest homes in Malmesbury. Aldhelm was the greatest Latin scholar of his day, and the first to teach that language to England. He was made a bishop, but when he died in 709 he was brought back to Malmesbury for burial.

In 872 Alfred the Great faced an invasion by the Danes. At first he was defeated, but in 878 he routed his enemies, and rewarded Malmesbury for its loyalty and courage by endowing its monastery.

But even better things were in store for this little town through royal favor. King Athelstane came to the throne of Britain, and he, too, had to fight the Danes, and again Malmesbury gave him effective help. In 930, in reward for the help of Malmesbury in a battle fought in the outskirts of that town, he gave 500 acres of land in perpetuity to the burgesses of that town, and this land is theirs to this day.

These burgesses held title under a charter granted by King Athelstane and renewed under William III. It is a curious old form of government, with an alderman as mayor, twelve capital burgesses, and twenty-four commoners who constitute a "house of lords" and a "house of commons." The old court house where the governing body does its work stands from the time of the crusades when it was a hospital of the knights of St. John, and the seating arrangement is curious. The Alderman sits in an elevated chair, with twelve burgesses on benches on three sides, and the "four-and-twenties" are in a cock-pit, all within a rail. The common folk are on the other side of the rail. Once a year, on the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, the burgesses "dine with King Athelstane." This monarch died in 941, and he also was brought to and buried at Malmesbury.

The center of interest is the old Abbey. It is a venerable pile, impressive in its mild decay, and undergoing just now extensive and much needed restoration. But its towers will not be rebuilt in many a day—towers from which the first successful flying machine was sailed. For here a monk named Oliver, who died in 1060, made a successful flight, marred by the fact that he fell and broke both legs, which discouraged both him and others from further experiment in this direction.

The glory of the abbey is its South porch, one of the finest recessed porches in England. It has twenty-eight

Biblical scenes carved in the stones of the first arch, dealing with the creation, twenty-seven in the second, treating of the Deluge, and twenty-three in the innermost arch treating of the Nativity. Within the porch are representations of Christ and the apostles.

Certainly the town has enough of historic and literary interest to warrant a visit by any American who cares for such things, but Americans do not find their way thither, and that is not surprising. It is to be hoped that only the studious ones go thither and not the careless and indifferent. An important branch of the Washington family lived there. Five members of the Washington name are buried in Garsdon Church, two miles from Malmesbury.

But for us the chief interest of this old town is the fact that here for a thousand years have dwelt the Hanks family, ancestors and blood relations of Abraham Lincoln through his mother. For about nine hundred years the Hanks name is of record here, and that is not the beginning of the family. It appears to have been a clannish tribe, and their right of land-tenure was an encouragement to stay near Malmesbury. For the Hankses were usually burgesses. The office of Burger was not a great office, but it was an honorable one, and the Hankses were held in such honor as Malmesbury had to bestow.

The Hanks family is still there, but will not be there long. Its present representatives are two maiden sisters, no longer young, whose quaint and attractive home overlooks one of the fords where the old monks preached and sang. They are intelligent women, and proud of the fact that if the Hanks name is to be lost to Malmesbury, it is preserved in America in association with the name of Abraham Lincoln.

It is believed to have been from the neighborhood of Malmesbury that Benjamin Hanks and his wife Abigail, migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1699; but these have no connection on this side of the water with the ancestors of Abraham Lincoln. The literature based on the assumption that the Virginia Hankses were descendants

Proof

either of the Massachusetts or the Pennsylvania Hankses is in error. The Virginia Hankses were there fifty years ahead of the Hankses of Massachusetts.

Thus far, no certain connection has been discovered between either the Massachusetts or Virginia families of Hanks, no record is likely to be found of an actual person of the name of the pioneer living in Malmesbury, and departing from there at the time of the first record of the name on this side. But I have made what may be a possible discovery in this connection, and I give it for what it may suggest, and as a stepping stone toward a possibly more certain connection.

The departure of the original Hanks from England, and probably from the vicinity of Malmesbury, was in the period of the English Civil War, which began in 1642 and ended in 1649. Malmesbury had its full share of participation, active and passive, in the Civil War. Its people were divided in their sympathy, but it was in Wiltshire and neighboring counties that Sir William Waller was able to secure strong accessions of new strength to the Parliamentary Army in 1642, and the war began almost immediately to appear in that vicinity.

Among the soldiers that fought "under Cromwell" as they say, (though Cromwell at the time was fighting further north, and there is no record that he personally came to Malmesbury, but all the Parliamentary soldiers were in a sense under him:) was one Thomas Hanks, and so far as I can learn, he disappeared in connection with some one of several battles fought in and around Malmesbury in 1642-5.

Did he leave home voluntarily because of the unsettled and unsafe conditions of life in England at that time, or was he captured by the armies of King Charles and deported?

What we now know is that one Thomas Hanks was fighting against King Charles, and that a few years later one Thomas Hanks was buying land in Virginia. I am not now affirming that they were one and the same; but I think it wholly possible that this was the case.

*Not  
Genealogical  
Proof*

The disposal of prisoners was a problem to both sides during the Civil Wars in England. We know something of how Cromwell disposed of some of his, for he wrote out the story of it with his own hand. When he crossed into Ireland, he fought against men some of whom he believed to have been guilty of desperate atrocities, he was in no mind to be gentle with them. He deliberately adopted a policy of terrorism, with intent, as he declared, to save life by his severity toward those garrisons who resisted him. How gentle he was with those who surrendered without a fight we need not here consider, but at Drogheda, in September, 1649, he did his most terrible piece of work. There he encountered fierce resistance:

"When they submitted, their officers were knocked on the head, and every tenth man of the soldiers killed and the rest shipped for the Barbadoes. The soldiers in the other tower were all spared, as to their lives only; and shipped likewise for the Barbadoes. I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment of God upon those barbarous wretches, who have imbued their hands in so much innocent blood; and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future." (Cromwell's letter to Hon. William Lenthall, Speaker of Parliament, from Dublin, September 17, 1649).

We need not discuss the ethics of Cromwell's measures. We know that after the defeat of Charles II, at Worcester, at least 1,600 Scotch prisoners were shipped to Virginia in 1651. We also have record of the deportation two years later of a hundred Irish Tories.

But Charles I. also deported prisoners, and many of them. He did not write about it as Cromwell did, and we have no records of names of deported prisoners from either army. But it is just possible that if Charles I. had made and preserved official lists of his deported prisoners we should find among them one Thomas Hanks.

If Thomas Hanks, whom we find in Virginia in 1653, was an indentured servant at the time of his arrival, as it is probable, he is by that date a landholder, a purchaser of

more land, a "tithable" and known as "Mr. Hanks." Anywhere from five to ten years would have been requisite to work out the period of his servitude and establish himself as we find him established with a plantation of his own in 1653, and leasing another in 1655, the second an improved plantation, we find him adding other areas not less than six or seven altogether in the years that followed. We cannot hope for any such good fortune as would give us the exact year of his arrival, but he surely was there several years before 1653.

Malmesbury was between Bath, where Sir William Waller with his Parliamentary Army made his headquarters in the early part of 1643, and Oxford where King Charles was established. It changed hands a number of times during the Civil War. In 1642, as Clarendon relates, Sir William Waller, "William the Conqueror" the soldiers called him, captured Malmesbury without much trouble, but the King's forces recaptured it, and for some time it remained in their possession. Waller was "a right good chooser of advantages" as Clarendon says. But after the death of Hampden, June 24, 1643, the Parliamentary forces appeared to lose heart. Battle after battle went against them, and they lost their hold on the three counties of Devon, Somerset and Wiltshire. From these counties and Gloucester, Waller had largely recruited his reinforcements. But in July of that same year Waller, who had chosen a good position at Devizes, appears to have become reckless, and he was defeated and fled back to Malmesbury and Bath.

Before long there was another battle and defeat, at Chippenham, and Malmesbury was in possession of the forces of the King.

Still later in the same year, Prince Rupert won his victory at Circenester, and it is after that battle we catch a glimpse of a group not often counted important enough to mention in the bloody annals of those years, the prisoners of war. Rupert marched his prisoners from Circenester to Oxford, half-clad, bareheaded, barefoot, with gaping wounds

undressed. King Charles I. with his two princes and several lords rode out a mile from Oxford to see them enter the city. "No words of pity, no order for their relief, passed his lips," but "the King was observed to smile."

The prisons were cruel places, of course; all prisons were; we have some horrible details of the prisons in which those particular men were confined. We need not recite them. But the prisoners were an expense and a menace. It was well to empty the jails now and then, or at least to relieve their over-crowded condition. The safest and cheapest way to be rid of the prisoners was to send them to Virginia, where their service was much needed.

If we were to imagine one Thomas Hanks of Malmesbury as having been captured in any one of several battles not too far from his home, and after a few months of imprisonment being sent to Virginia, and serving five or seven years, and then working for wages until he had accumulated enough money, or rather tobacco, to make his first modest purchase of land in 1653, the time conditions and the time limits would be completely consistent with this hypothesis here suggested. That is all that at present we are at liberty to affirm.

The Hanks family was reputable in England, and it appears to have begun well in the United States. President Lincoln was more troubled about it than he need have been. He had more occasion for pride than shame in his grandmother, spite of her early mistake, and his lineage while not illustrious was respectable. It is rather more than possible that its beginnings in this country hark back not to the importation of a thriftless person, but to the political conditions that sent across the ocean a good many men of initiative and courage. Such a man the first Thomas Hanks would appear to have been. Rising from what was almost certainly a condition of servitude, he possessed a wide domain, and we know nothing of him that is not to his credit. He appears to have been about the kind of man we might expect to discover in one of Cromwell's soldiers.





# LINCOLN LORE

No. 50

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

March 24, 1930

## LINCOLN LORE

BULLETIN OF  
THE LINCOLN  
HISTORICAL  
RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION



ENDOWED BY  
THE LINCOLN  
NATIONAL LIFE  
INSURANCE  
COMPANY

Dr. Louis A. Warren

Editor

### HANKS AND HAWKS

The identification of the Hanks family, from which Abraham Lincoln's mother descended, is one of the most baffling problems in America genealogy.

John Locke Scripps prepared a biography of Lincoln in 1860, in which he depended largely upon source material furnished by the Presidential Nominee. He has this to say about Lincoln's mother:

"Facts in the possession of the writer have impressed him with the belief that although of but limited education, she was a woman of great native strength of intellect and force of character and he suspects that those admirable qualities of head and heart which characterized her distinguished son are inherited mostly from her."

If it be admitted that the maternal line of Lincoln's ancestors contributed some innate tendencies which found expression in his intellectual and moral development, it would appear to be of utmost importance to discover, if possible, something about these forebears.

One of the most confusing problems confronting those who have done original research work, in communities where Hanks families are known to have lived, is the spelling of the name.

When Mrs. Eleanor Gridley, secretary of the Lincoln Log Cabin Association, visited Coles County, Illinois, in the summer of 1891, she heard and recorded many bits of Lincoln family folk lore.

On one occasion she was discussing the tradition that the President did not know who was his mother's father. She was told that Lincoln asked Dennis Hanks about this question and Dennis told him: "His mother's name was Hawks, and not Hanks, and that the name had changed after they came to Kentucky." In a footnote Mrs. Gridley states that: "This statement was corroborated by Dennis Hanks upon whom I made a second brief call." Hence, it would appear that there was in the tradition of the Hanks family some question whether the early spelling of the family name was Hawks or Hanks.

Four years after Mrs. Gridley's extended visit in Coles County, Illinois, Mrs. Caroline Hanks Hitchcock made a pilgrimage into Virginia in quest of information about the Hanks family. Here she found the same confusion of names suggested in the Gridley tradition. After studying the problem, she came to the conclusion that the spelling Hawks and Hanks were interchangeable in many instances, and referred to the same family.

Several years ago the editor of Lincoln Lore made a hurried trip through Virginia and photographed some of the documents which clearly revealed the interchangeable spelling of the family name. This past summer he made a more careful and painstaking pilgrimage to certain county court houses in Virginia, with the idea in mind of gathering all available information on the spelling of this name.

He is convinced, after compiling this evidence and referring to other contemporaneous data, that the spelling of the name Hank, Hanke, Hanks, Hanks, Hancks, and Hanches, in practically every community, is spelled so

#### Various Forms of Spelling Hanks

Hangt	Hancks	Hawke
Hangst	Hank	Hawkes
Hanch	Hanke	Hawks
Hanck	Hankes	Hengst
Hanche	Hanks	Hengist
Hanches	Haw	

that the "n" appears to be a "w" in the first four instances. This is caused by a peculiar method of finishing the letter "n" with an upward stroke before its connection with the beginning stroke of the letter "k."

That there were families in Virginia who consistently spelled their name Hawks, cannot be denied, but the coincidence of their living in the same community with a family named Hanks, has not as yet been confirmed.

More than 35 years ago Mrs. Hitchcock corresponded with W. G. Stanard, of Virginia State Library, with reference to doing some research work on the Hanks family. The correspondence which passed between Mrs. Hitchcock and Mr. Stanard is now before me and it reveals the first attempt of a systematic effort to locate the Virginia Hanks family. It records the appearance of a Thomas Hanck, whose name is later spelled Hanches and which then seemed to be the most consistent form, settling on the Rappahannock River as early as 1654. A Robert Hanches who came a few years later and settled on the same river passed away by October 6, 1691, when his will was probated and Margaret Hanches made the executrix. The

names of these Hanches families are spelled by the recorder in various ways.

Up in New England Mrs. Hitchcock had discovered another family of Hanches, the first settler being John Hanks, who was in Plymouth as early as 1632. One does not find the same interchangeable spelling in the Hanks name in New England as he does in Virginia.

Still another group of Hanks families located near Philadelphia. They were from Sawley, England, and the earliest spelling of the name seems to be Hank. Luke Hank was in Philadelphia as early as 1688 and there were other members of the family associated with him.

One branch of this Philadelphia Hank family seems to be quite consistent in spelling their name Hank; occasionally it will close with an "e." Some members of this family, however, later adopted the spelling of the name Hanks.

It was undoubtedly a descendant of the Philadelphia Hank family who finally migrated into Rockingham County, Virginia, where the most simple form of the spelling of the name "Hank" seems to have been retained.

In Hampshire County there was a Joseph Hanks living in 1782; the name Hawk also appears here in two or three instances. One clerk seemed to have much difficulty in spelling the name of a John Hanks, or Hawks, who was living there in 1789, and other instances of the interchangeable letter are observed.

It is in Amelia County, Virginia, where there seems to be the most confusion in the spelling of the Hanks name. Records spelling the name, Hawks have been discarded by some historians as having no bearing on the Hanks question. I am convinced after having spent two days in Amelia County and carefully examining the original manuscripts, that all of the early records which use different forms of both the Hank and Hawk stems refer to the same family.

While I doubt that the letter called a "w" was ever recognized as a "w" by the early tribe, yet it is apparent in later entries that some of the descendants did continue to use this peculiar spelling quite consistently. They may have possibly pronounced the name Hawks instead of Hanks, until an entirely new name was borne by members of the original Hanks family.

From time to time this bulletin will publish biographical sketches of different branches of the Hanks families, hoping eventually to establish beyond a doubt the maternal ancestry of the President.

Note: Copies of Lincoln Lore Numbers 9, 28, 29, and 35 have touched upon Hanks history.

## Says Hanks Was Hawks

*Lincoln Eagle 4-10-31*

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Haukes and Hawkes (in varied spellings)  
an attempt by L.D. White to classify the varied  
and confused statements in regard to The 1  
● Amelia County families of above.

The repetition of names in various family groups  
and (in some cases) the use of "senior" and "junior," without  
much definiteness makes it impossible just  
at present to be sure of definitions

There were grants of land as follows -

- 1733 - To Joshua Hawks  
1735 - To Joseph "Hawkes" (so given me at first and later  
changed to "Haukes" by Registrars)  
1747 - To Abraham Haukes  
1750 - To Joseph Haukes - (who may have been identical with  
Joseph above - or his son.)  
1750 - { a grant in Louisa Co.  
To James Hawks. Probably does not belong to this group, but  
may be an offshoot from the Richmond Co. group.  
1796 - { Joshua Hawks (or Hawks) } Probably the Creed L.  
          { <sup>Montgomery Co.</sup> } group -  
1796 - { Joshua Hawks (or Hawks) }  
          { <sup>Drythe Co.</sup> }  
1803 Joshua Hawks. (Have not sent for this)

(2)

# Joshua Hawks (or Hawks)

1733

Patent Book 15:133

A grant of 172 acres in Prince George Co. <sup>(Parsons County)</sup> <sup>Later Amelia Co. and still later this part was Dinwiddie Co.</sup>  
On the Ridge between Hatcher and Gravelly runs on both sides of the Mattaway River (see my map etc.)

Calculation of possible age as a guide to groups.

If Joshua Hawks was granted land 1733 he was probably born about 1710 and, if married at the usual age of 26 - to wife Angelica - the following may be of use

Joshua Hawks

B - about 1710 (calculated)

D - 1775 (see probate of his will, and will itself 1770. Amelia Co. will book 2. 151)

M - about 1736

Angelica - See settlement of estate & Release deed 1785

Amelia Co.

Deed Book 17:300 (1785)

Court Book 1763 Page 19.

Court Book 1767 P. 327

"You a negro boy belonging to Joshua Hawks adjudged to be 15 yrs.

" A negro "

In his will Joshua Hawks calls himself "Planter" and of Rowley Parish Amelia Co. and in settlement his "negroes" are mentioned children - (Sons are almost always all named first, but I am placing a daughter first because of certain dates)

1737 Frances Sammons - { Possibly her husband was William Sammons who sold land in 1760 to Richard Hawks - which he sold to Wm. Wm. Wm. 1770

1739 Richard Hawks (called Hawks in deeds) Called "Elder son" in will 1770 - and given land "on which he lives."

1741 John Hawks { These two brothers sign their sister Rebecca's marriage consent 1786 - one signing Hawks + 1 Hawks

1745 Joshua Hawks {

1748 George Hawks - dead before 1786 leaving heirs - { Phoebe Lucy Mary

1751 Mary Hawks m. Robert Zucker

1754 Rebecca Hawks m. Daniel Ford - { Her marriage bond 1786 states that she is 32 yrs. old and is signed by 2 eldest brothers her father being dead.

1756 Lewise Hawks - called "Lucy" in settlement died before 1785

The only one of whom there is a positive date

or possibly earlier

Note that Joseph was in Ky. for a son Joshua

3

Mrs Nugent first gave me the name as "Hawkes" then wrote indexed as "Haukes" - text of grant given as "Haukes."

Land Grants  
Book 16: 179  
18 Aug. 1735  
Have not located

Joseph Haukes or Hawkes - granted 290 acres, Amelia Co. Va.  
Lower side of Kitts Horsepen Branch of  
Seller Fork of Deep Creek.  
(Kitts Horsepen Creek)

This Joseph may be a brother of Joshua and of Abraham. I judge him to have been born about 1712 to 1715.

Of course any Joseph who  
were getting a grant in 1735 was  
too old to be the one in Ky. in  
1784 - dying 1793.

Patent Book  
9: 248  
12 July 1750

In 1750 another grant was given to a Joseph  
probably the above though possibly a son of  
the above who had inherited the first grant.  
Certainly in 1747 Abraham Haukes' refers to  
a boundary on land owned by Joseph Haukes  
Grant to Joseph Haukes - 246 acres in Amelia Co.  
Upper side of Sweathouse Creek.

Louis A. Warren  
Notes.

Amelia Co. Order Book 1767-1768  
Aug. 1-1768 Pompey a negro belonging to Joseph Haukes  
is adjudged to be 7 yrs. old.  
Cato a negro belonging to Joseph Haukes  
is adjudged to be 6 yrs. old.

Mr. Barton indulges in much  
Sarcasm as to Mr. Nitchcock's  
mistakes in supposing that  
Hawks and Hawks were  
interchangeable;

(4)

Abraham Hawks

<sup>See Index</sup>  
To whom W.E. Barton refers in his book  
The Ancestry of Lincoln - as "Abraham  
The Emancipator" and on Page 175-176 Barton  
indulges in some Sarcasm and speaks  
of "land having no place on the Earth's surface";

Patent Book 28  
Page 322

Abraham Hawks - on January 12 - 1747 granted  
284 acres of land in Amelia County, on the  
lower fork of Seller Creek - having boundary on  
land owned by Joseph Hawks: (see paper 3  
in this series granted in 1735 to Joseph Hawks.)

Abraham Hawks - was of Raleigh Parish Amelia Co  
B. about 1718 the same as Joshua. (see Paper 2)  
D - 1767  
had wife Lucy -

Note a later  
Abraham Hawks  
also had a  
wife Lucy.

Amelia Co.  
Deed Book 9. 174  
1767

Abraham Hawks and Lucy his wife grant to  
David Greenhill the identical land - 284 acres  
with all of its boundaries the same.

This is first proof of the interchangeable use of  
the two forms of the name - in Records -  
Quit claimed and signed Jan. 19 - 1767 by  
both Abraham and Lucy.

By 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 1767 Abraham had died and his  
"widow" makes final report.

no children or heirs mentioned

I do not know where to place the following. might be son of above

Lineage of  
Lincoln I  
P. 315.

Abraham Hawks - A Revolutionary Soldier

Born Amelia Co. Va. Apr. 2 - 1759	1770
married Cambell Co. Va. Apr. 15 - 1788	1759
	11

Lucy Jennings born - 1770.

11 yrs. difference in age!

(also Hawks)

Richard Hawks

Possibly the Rich. son of Joshua (see 2)

(and father of Joshua Jr & 1760 - of Creed Hawks line?)

and Creed L. Hawks states that Joshua Hawks is related to Nancy Hawks.

1760 - 31 mch.  
Bought 243 acres - Amelia Co. Richard Hawks bought of William Sammons in Nottaway Parish - Amelia Co. Va.

Book 11:208  
4 Sept. 1770 Richard Hawks sells this same land to William Dinevant of Dinwiddie County - Bath Parish

1763 He had 243 acres of land - no servants

1765 Tithables of Richard Hawks are to work on the road

1769 a negro belonging Hawks - age adjudged by Court

1770 Richard Hawks - wife Mary

(6)

# Thomas Hauke (also spelt Hauke)

1756 James Robert Jr. vs. Thomas Hauke.

will book  
II: 226  
Amelia Co.

26 Feb. 1777 Thomas Hauke of Amelia Co. Va  
leaves certain land in Chesterfield Co. to his  
nephew and Godson Thomas Draper also all  
other properties - mentioning "my negro fellow Ned"  
and makes his nephew Bole executor.

So he had a sister? who had married a Draper.

P. 317 of  
Sinage of  
Sincolus  
Barton.

who makes the  
mistake of  
assigning him  
to Joseph Hauke  
who died in Ky. 1793.

Through The Richmond Co. line

Another Thomas Hauke b. 1759 Virginia - no  
place specified fought in Rev. from Hampshire Co  
1780-1781 He applied for a pension while living  
in Logan Co. Ohio - 1833.

He removed from Hampshire Co. Va. 1800 to Ross Co. O.

Louis A. Warren  
notes.

Book in Richmond Va.

~~From Amelia~~ Lunenburg Co. - personal prop. Tax  
Book 1782 to 1792 -

Thomas Hauke - 1 white male - 1 horse.

James Hanks of Amelia Co.  
of Nottaway Parish

7

Seed Book  
Vol VIII: 335  
26 Oct, 1763

Bought 100 acres of land in Amelia Co. on East Side  
of Erby's Road.

Book 10: 228  
mch. 19-1769

Sells same land to Thomas Mitchell of Dinwiddie Co.  
his wife Nancy signing

Book 9-357  
23 June 1768

100 acres south side of Barebone Creek

Book 13: 80  
26 Oct 1774

Sells above.

In 1768-69-70 in small Court Suits -

Note the above might be an uncle of Nancy

Do not know where to place these.

William Hanks - who lived in Amelia Co. 1760-63-67. etc.  
See Suit with Hightower.

John Hanks - suit with Dennis Gorver - 1758 + Hightower 1769

Elijah Hanks or Hawke vs. Charles Sallard 1769

Luke Hanks with wife Ann who went to S.C.

A certain Creed L. Hawks of Piper's Gap - Va. wrote many letters to Mrs. Caroline Hawks Mitchcock and her brother Mr. Charles Hawks in 1895 relative to his own branch of the Hawks family in Montgomery and later Wythe Co Va - later Grayson & Carroll Counties. He claimed relationship to Nancy Hawks - but his statements were very lacking in clearness. "I believe that <sup>Joseph Hawks was an uncle of</sup> Joshua Hawks Sr. J. P. b. 1760 - <sup>Creed Hawks</sup>

Joshua Hawks Sr. B. 1760 was one of the first settlers of Montgomery Co. Va. - Raised a family of 16 children Had one brother who settled in S. C. and one in N. C. and one for two in Ky.

Zachariah  
eldest son  
moved to  
Missouri

Susanna  
m.  
John  
Mooney

Joshua Jr.  
father  
of  
Creed L. Hawks.

There was a  
Nancy who  
married a  
George Moore.

Ruth Hawks b. 1797  
D. Feb. 15 - 1879  
m. June 15 / 1815  
John Vaughn

12

Mr. J. F. Lindsey  
in 1896 says that  
he is a grandson  
of Mr. Ruth Vaughn  
who was a daughter  
of Joshua Hawks Sr.  
who was an uncle  
of Nancy Hawks.

a guess with no proof

a Richard

Joshua Sr. B. 1760

Joshua Jr.

Joseph

James m. Lucy  
and died

Nancy

John  
Vaughn  
m.  
Lucy  
died  
1879

The following from Mrs Bell Vedder Fleming (1894)  
to Mrs. Caroline Hauks Hitchcock

My mother's name was Indiana Hauks daughter  
of Joshua Hauks who was a son of Richard Hauks  
a brother of (the father?) of Nancy Hauks mother of Lincoln

+ Richard Hauks b. 1762  
is said to have had 5 sons and 2 daughters

Joshua Hauks  
John Louisiana Indiana Caroline Clark Frances Benjamin Richard

B. Ill 1823

Died N. Orleans 1883

M. Apr. 8 - 1841 Ill.

Col. Nicholas Vedder who died 1892 lived Washington DC

Joshua Vedder  
B. 1847

D.  
M. 1873

Annie Brooks.

Belle Vedder  
M. 1886

Robt. J. Fleming

Indiana Bell Fleming  
B. 1887

Robt. Vedder  
Fleming  
1890

"My mother and father and husband knew Lamon well.  
They all considered him very unreliable. He was a  
drinking man."

One of Mrs. Fleming's letters refers to a  
Cousin of her mother Dr. Holland who had a  
Hauks Family Bible.

Thomas Hanks. 1730?

1756 James Roberts jr. vs. Thomas Hanks (or Hanks)

1777 A. Thomas Hanks dies leaving land in  
Chesterfield Co. & Negro Ned; to his Godson  
Thomas Drafer,

So he probably had a sister who married a Drafer.

from Amelia Co. Prob. took in Richmond.

A Thomas Hanks in Sumner Co.

1 horse - 1 white male

Mr. Warren

Book 1782

to 1782

Pages 91-92

Elijah. Hawks (or Hauks)

Mr. Steward's notes.

1768 Book P. 1039 268 = (Mr. Warren)

1769-

Elijah Hawks or Hauks vs. Charles Ballard,

1764

- 3

29

William Hauke - Amelia Co.

(1759)

Mr. Steward's note give a date May 25-1759 for suit of Mr. Hauke & John High  
28 Feb. 1760 Court Case with John High  
1763 Mr. Hauke vs. Philemon Russell - Debt  
Mr. Steward 1767 Suit Mr. Hauke assigne of Jos. Williams vs. Russell

Elijah

Luke

John -

# Richard Hawks - Amelia Co. Va.

1760 - 31 mek.  
 700 £ 30 (Va.)  
 42 acres  
 Sells "

Nottoway Parish Amelia Co.

Ward of Land

Bought -

Sells same 1770

Sold -

To Mrs. R. B. B. Co.

1770 for £15

1763 -

Tax List of Nottoway Parish Amelia Co. -

243 acres of land  
 no negroes (yet in 1769 he had  
 servants as seen below.)

1765 =

Mr. Stumard's Notes - Yithables of Richard Hawks to work on Road

1769 =

a negro belonging to Richard Hawks (as the name is indexed)  
 or Hawks (as in text.) age adjudged by court)

1770 -

Richard Hawks - (wife Mary)

1765  
 40  
 1765

1760  
 38  
 1728

# John Hawks

1758  
1765

1758

1765

Mr. Stauard's notes = Suit - John Hawks vs. Gower (Drum) John Hawks vs. Hightower's Executor

## Older ones

younger -

Richard - 1725  
Elijah - 1728  
Thomas - 1730?

William - 1732

James 1734

Jos. 1737

Apr 2 Amelia Co,

Abraham b. Va. 1709 See Linder P. 3/10

m - Campbell Co Va

Apr. 10 = 1788.

Lacey Jennings b. 1770

Living in Va. Living Lincoln Co Tenn

Rosa Co. Ohio. 1780 & 1781

Then Logan Co.



This is a photograph which I  
took several years ago. of the  
Rebecca Hank's certificate  
cited in the medical records

576

"Hawks" - "Hawkes" - "Hanks"?

Either there has been "faking" or carelessness in copying these records - or else records have been altered or some originals stolen in Amelia Co. Va.

There are entries in Registry of Deeds and Wills under the name of Hawkes. This is quite a common Virginia name and I do not believe that these entries can be intended for "Hawks" - but I can not be absolutely sure. The name Hawkes is still to be found in that section of Amelia Co.

I will examine Plymouth Co. L. D. W

The names as listed do correspond with those of a Hawks line which is said to have been of line descended from the Plymouth County Mass. Hawks family. (Mm. Hitchcock thus = See Lea and Hutchinson's Life of Lincoln p. 115)

Abraham { children of =  
Richard { William b. 1704 = son of Benjamin  
James {  
John {  
Joseph - }

The Mott family was an excellent one in Richmond Co. Va.

This John above is said to have married Mary Mott. Noted in my N. Farnham Parish Records the birth of Mott son of John Hawks and Mary Apr. 11 - 1742 at little calculation will show that a man born 1704 - married even at 22 could not have had by John (born perhaps 1736) = a grandchild b. 1742

Amelia Co. Reg. of Deeds.

I found no Joseph.

1767. Book 9 p. 174. Abraham and Lucy Hawks - died 10. David Greenhill (Greenhill)  
1785- " 17 p. 300 - Angelica Hawkes - signs Release to John Hawkes  
1785 " " " Joshua, John and Rebecca Hawkes deed to Angelica

1788- " 18 " 258- Richard Hawks is granted Land by Daniel Pitchford

Return to L. D. W.

In Amelia County under the name of Hawks and  
Hawks the names as listed do certainly  
correspond with some of those of the Hanks  
family of that vicinity - "Judith" for instance is  
not a common name, and it is used by  
Luke Hanks and wife Anne for a daughter.  
Still, in that case the mothers might have had  
a common origin from a "Judith".  
Only by noting the exact location and description  
of ~~the~~ pieces of land - and tracing their  
transfers, could there be any proof of a  
relationship between the families of Hanks & Hawks.

Return to L. D. White -

# Hawk

## First Census of Virginia 1782-4

### Hawks.

Name	Page	County
Catherine	78	Hampshire
Hewy	71	"
Hewy	25	"
Isaac	25	"
Isaac	71	"
John	25	"
John.	70	"

(1782)

<u>Hawks.</u>		Family - Slaves	
John	11	6 - 14	Amelia Co
Judith	11	4 - 2	"
Richard	11	11 - 3	"

### Greer's Early Virginia Immigrants.

Hawkes - Mary 1643 by Henry Neale James City Co.  
 Ellis " " " " " "

Edward 1650 - Sir Thos. Luntford Kt. & Barronett (no county)

Hewy 1635 Wm Swan - James C. Co.

Mary " " " " "

Hawkes " 1638 Thomas Swan James City Co.

Amelia County - Hawks.

X  
1761  
21  
1734

No drills under  
the name of  
"Hawks"  
Amelia Co.

Under the name of "Hawks." (See Richard and James.)  
These are the only deeds listed in Amelia Co. Reg. of Deeds under Hawks.  
Book 7. page 313. = William Sammon of the Parish of Nottaway  
31 March 1760 County of Amelia - deeds to =

Richard Hawks of same Parish and County.  
for £30. current money of Virginia.  
243 acres of land in Nottaway Parish, Amelia Co.

Bounded. Beginning at a Branch in John Hightowers Line  
Thence up the said Branch to a white oak in the Fork.  
Then South 10 degrees West 116 poles to a white oak.  
Thence West 2 degrees - South 108 poles to a white oak.  
Thence North 34 degrees West 266 poles to a white oak.  
Thence North 13 degrees West 13 poles to Hightowers corner  
Thence East 12 degrees South 284 Poles along  
Hightowers Line to the beginning - it being  
Part of a tract granted to Edward Lewis and  
by him conveyed to the aforesaid Sammon  
By a deed bearing date June 27-1754.

Charles Williams  
Robert Mason  
John Hightowers.

William Sammon  
(Seal)

Possession granted.

Richard  
Hawks.

There was a Richard  
b. 1723 15 Nov. Hunter  
of Richmond Co.)

Book 11: 208  
4 Sept. 1770

Witness  
Charles Williams  
Edward Hightowers  
Edw. Alfred

This name does  
not again appear  
on Amelia Co.  
Records. But

Richard Hawks appears  
1788

Richard Hawks of Nottaway Parish -  
Amelia County Va - Conveys this  
same land - for £50 to

William Dunevant of Dinwiddie Co.  
and Parish of Bath  
Could this be the Richard Hawks  
who in 1738 is granted land by  
Samuel Pitchford and who is listed  
1782 in Census of Amelia Co. with  
11 in family and 5 slaves?

Return to L. D. W

Note that there may be  
several Richard Hawks  
somewhere

Amelia County-

Hauks.

1504

91 Page 208

Sept. 4- 1770

\$150 current money  
of Va.

Richard Hauks - Parish of Nottaway - Co. of Amelia

to -  
Wm. Dumasant of " " Bath " " Dinwiddie

Tract of 248 acres of land Nottaway Parish  
Amelia County -

Beginning at a Branch in John Hightower's line  
thence up the said branch to a white oak in  
the fork - thence South ten degrees west 115 poles  
to a white oak thence west 21 degrees, South  
108 poles to a white oak thence North 13 degrees  
west 30 poles to Hightower's Corner - thence  
East 12 degrees, South 284 Poles along  
Hightower's line to the beginning  
Richard Hauks -

Charles Williams  
George Hightower  
Edward <sup>his</sup> X Algood  
mark.

Recorded 25 Oct. 1770

"James Hawks" of Amelia County with X  
wife "Nancy Hawks"

The subject of much incorrect genealogical speculation  
James appears only in the two deeds where land was bought  
and the two where he sold the same land. Nancy his wife in one

Amelia Co. Reg. of  
deeds. Vol 8: 335  
26. Oct 1763  
£60.

William Griggs and James Griggs of  
Amelia County - died to  
James Hawks of same County.  
for £60 current money of Virginia  
100 acres of land in Amelia Co.

Bounded. = On East side of Toby's Road (not sure of name may  
beginning at Hutchins's Corner Chestnut Oak  
thence along his line to a corner white oak  
thence along the said line to Ford's line  
thence along Ford's line to Bland's line  
thence along Bland's line to Tucker's line  
thence along Tucker's line to Clark's line  
thence along the said line to Toby's line  
thence along the sd. line to the beginning  
Text. William Griggs (Seal)  
Mark Moors  
Edward <sup>his</sup> Wright (Note the name Wright) James Griggs (Seal)  
Frances <sup>his</sup> Wright  
mark

James  
Hawks  
wife  
Nancy.

There was a James  
son of Mr. Wester  
of Richmond Co  
6. 1732.

Book 10: 228  
March 19-1769  
£68. 65  
note the name →

Note under  
"Mitchell"  
The Brunswick  
Co. suit brought  
against  
Robert Mitchell  
of Dinwiddie Co.  
1765.

This same piece of land (another copy says  
Same Boundaries (200 acres)?  
To £68 sold to (65 £ 3)  
Thomas Mitchell of Dinwiddie County.  
by James Hawks of Amelia County  
and Nancy Hawks his wife.

Return To L. D. W.

Witnessed  
Edward Wright  
James Griggs  
Nancy Wright

Hawks.

Amelia County.

X

Reg. of deeds.  
Book 9. p. 357  
23 June 1768.  
28  
1770

according to some  
stories, this is the  
region where Naucy  
Hawks mother of  
Abraham Lincoln  
was born.

James  
Hawks

John Appling and Martha his wife, of  
Nottaway Parish, Amelia County, Va. deed to  
James Hawks of same Parish & County  
for £66-12,8-6,4. Current money of Va.  
400 acres in Amelia County, South side of  
Barebone Creek. Beginning at a corner  
Maple thence south course along Marshall's  
line to Stuart's line, thence along Stuart's  
line an East course to Drachman's line  
to a corner white oak - thence north along  
Drachman's line to the Creek thence up the  
Creek as the Creek meanders to a corner  
in Mitchell's line.

John Appling  
Martha <sup>her</sup> + Appling  
mark

Same land sold

Book 13 page 80  
26 Oct. 1774

James Hawks of Amelia Co. Va. sells  
to Samuel Thompson " " "  
for £100

Same land - as above.

Witnesses

Samuel Burks

William Gooch

Charles <sup>his</sup> + Harrison  
mark.

Return to L. D. M.

Hauks.

Book 13. p. 80

1774 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 OCT.

\$ 100 money of Va.

100 acres

James Hauks, Amelia Co.

Samuel Thompson "

Tract of land in Amelia County - on the  
branches of Barebone Creek = 100 acres

Beginning at a corner maple on the creek  
thence a South course along Clay's line to  
Stewarts line thence along Stewarts line  
an East course to Worsham's line thence  
along Worsham's line to a corner on the  
Creek, thence up the Creek as it meanders  
to the beginning # James Hauks

Samuel Burks

Not ack. by wife.

William Gooch

Recorded 27 OCT 1774

Charles + Harrison  
mark

Re. James Hawks.

Bedford Co.

Deed Book 7:

Page 104

or 406?

(See page 8)

376 acres

27 March 1780 Josias Campbell of Bedford  
 Deeds for £50 current money of Virginia  
 to James Hawks of Bedford Co. on both  
 sides of Hat Creek viz - an oak North side  
 of South Fork of sd. Campbell's spring branch  
 thence north across the road leading to Hat  
 Creek meeting, to a corner in Dougherty's  
 line west along sd. line to a corner pine  
 west along sd. line across Hat Creek to  
 Watkins Corner (not known by reason of  
 the tree being gone, it being Sturman's  
 corner) East along Mitchell's line to the  
 beginning.

witnesses

James Mitchell  
John Clayton  
Ben Rice

Josias Campbell.

27 March 1780 - Recorded

Note = — In Annelia County a James Hawks bought  
 Land 26 Oct. 1763.

Sold to —→  
Thomas Mitchell  
of Dinwiddie Co.

Sold same - 19 mch. 1769 - wife Nancy signing.

Note the Thomas  
Mitchell.

Bought other land in Annelia Co.

23 June 1768

Sold same 27 Oct. 1774 - wife not signing

See Copies

1730

Return to copy

Re. Fleetwood Hanks.

Bedford Co

Va

See correspondence of Mrs. Hoffman.  
This - Locates him in Bedford Co. Va. 1797.

Bedford Co. Book J. Page 328.

Registry of 24 July 1797.

Bedford - Elias and Elizabeth Ackerson of

At Bedford Bedford Co. Va -  
Va. Dec 10

I think that he  
did move to  
Kentucky  
eventually.

Fleetwood Hanks of Bedford Co. Va.

for £30. current money of Va.

130 acres of Land in Bedford Co. on  
branches of Beaverdam Creek.

"Fleetwood  
Hawks - 11

Do not feel  
certain of the  
numbering of  
the generations  
of this family  
V. D. H.

Bedford Co. Va.  
Registry of Deeds  
at Bedford Va.  
Book J. page 328

Note - This place  
Fleetwood Hawks in  
Bedford Co - 1797.

Quotation from Mrs. Jennie Schoolie Hoffman  
2813 Florida Ave. Tampa Florida.  
in a letter to Mrs. Rudolph -  
"One of brothers of William<sup>1</sup> Hawks (Mr. Peter<sup>3</sup> Duke<sup>2</sup> Duke<sup>1</sup>)  
moved to Kentucky to live - for a son of  
William<sup>5</sup> by the name of "Fleetwood" with his  
family joined his "uncle" in Kentucky just  
previous to the moving of William<sup>1</sup> to Brush  
Creek Pa." (Note 1793 Joseph of Ky. deed.)

24 July 1797 - Elias and Elizabeth Ackerson  
of Bedford Co. deed to -  
Fleetwood Hawks of Bedford Co. Va -  
for £30 current money of Virginia  
130 acres of land in Bedford County on  
branches of Beardsdam Creek.

There may be more  
than one Fleetwood

Amelia Cook

## Court Orders -

The books of Court Orders are numerous and unindexed - They have not been thoroughly examined by L. D. W.

Order Book  
from -

1757 to 1760

Page 286.

28 March 1760.

William Hawks  
Petitioner in Case

John High Towers  
Defendant.

The parties by their attorneys submit all matters and accounts between them in this case to the final determination of Leonard Claiborne and William Pascock -

Book 1760 = 1763

P. 19.

27 June 1760 - Case dismissed.

William  
Hawks

Return to L. D. W.

Grant of Land to Joseph Hankes - Amelia Co. Va.  
By George the Second July 12 - 175

July 12-1750

Secured by  
Caroline  
Hanks  
Hitchcock  
1895

loaned to  
Dr. Warren  
and by him  
to L. D. White  
March, 1929.

copied  
from  
Land Office  
Records  
Richmond Va  
Jan. 3 - 1895  
by  
W. L. Gainer  
acting  
Reg. Land Office

Names mentioned  
William Tucker  
Abraham Hawks  
Abraham Jones  
Munford  
Hinton

As all of these grants have the same language - only the vital points copied.

Granted unto Joseph Hawkes for twenty Shillings  
One certain Tract or parcel of Land containing  
246 Acres, lying and being in the County  
of Amelia on the upper side of the  
Shoathouse Creek and bounded thus -

Beginning at William Tucker's Corner  
in Abraham Haukes Line Thence along  
Tucker's line East 93 poles to Abraham Jones's line.  
Thence along his line South 85 poles to his corner.  
Thence South 34 <sup>to square</sup>  $\Sigma$  148 poles to his corner  
at several ~~poles~~ <sup>(Pines)</sup> Thence along Mumford's  
line West 26 <sup>to</sup> S. 58 poles to his corner pine  
Thence W. 14 <sup>to</sup> N. 61 poles to his corner pine.  
Thence S. 33 <sup>to</sup> W. 80 poles to his corner.  
Thence S. 8 <sup>to</sup>  $\Sigma$ . 184 poles to William Tucker's corner.  
Thence along his line W. 8 <sup>to</sup> North 107 poles to  
Hinton's corner. Thence along her line N. 10 <sup>to</sup>  
 $\Sigma$ . 74 poles poles to his corner Black oak and pine  
Thence N. 30 <sup>to</sup>  $\Sigma$ . 93 poles to his corner pine  
Thence N 2 <sup>to</sup> W. 163 poles to his corner Spanish Oak.  
Thence North 140 poles along Abraham Hauke's  
line to the beginning. etc. etc. (privileges)  
paying for each 50 acres of land Rental of one  
shilling yearly. - To be forfeited if not paid  
for three years, or if not cultivated and  
improved within three years 3 acres of  
every fifty.

Thomas Lee - 9

Thomas Lee - 9

Grant of  
Land  
by

To Abraham Hanks.

Amelia Co. Va

Jan. 12-1747

George II = (21<sup>st</sup> Year of his reign)

Secured by  
Caroline  
Hanks  
Hitchcock  
1895.

Copied for her  
by R. L. Haines  
acting

Register Land Office  
Richmond Va  
Jan. 3-1895  
(certified)

Loaned by Mr. Hitchcock  
to Dr. W. L. Warren  
and by him to  
Louis Ad White.  
March 1929

Christopher Hinton

Granted unto Abraham Hanks for thirty shillings  
one certain tract or parcel of Land, containing  
284 acres lying and being in the County of Amelia  
on the lower side of the lower fork of the  
Seller Creek

Bounded as followeth.

Beginning at Christopher Hinton's Corner red oak  
thence along Joseph Hanks line - East 30#  
North 122 poles to his Corner Red oak.  
thence N. 25# West 64 poles to a corner  
thence S. 12# North 212 poles to a corner black oak  
thence South 24 poles to Hinton's corner Spanish oak  
thence along his lines West 7# North 269 poles to his  
thence N 23# West 44 poles to the beginning.

William Pooch -

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